

Supplement to the Genus *Ziglipton* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae,
Prioninae), with Description of a New Species
from the Philippines

(Revisional Studies of the Genus *Megopis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909–5)

Ziro KOMIYA

Shimouma 3–2–12, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, 154–0002 Japan

and

Alain DRUMONT

Entomology Section, Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique,
Rue Vautier 29, B–1000 Bruxelles, Belgium

Abstract A new species of the prionine genus *Ziglipton* KOMIYA, 2003 is described from Is. Panay of the Philippines. A key to the six known species of this genus is given.

Résumé Une nouvelle espèce du genre prionine *Ziglipton* KOMIYA, 2003 est décrite de l'île de Panay dans les Philippines. Une clé de détermination pour les six espèces du genre est donnée.

Five species were placed in the genus *Ziglipton* KOMIYA, 2003 in the original description. Just after its publication, we were able to examine a male example obviously belonging to this genus but differing from any of the five known species in the collection of Karl-Ernst HÜDEPOHL which is now preserved in the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München and also we obtained a female which agreed with this male. In the present paper, we are going to describe *Ziglipton huedepohli* sp. nov. based on these examples. Then, we are giving a key to all the known species of this genus.

The abbreviations used in this paper are the same as those used in KOMIYA (2003).

Before going into details, we would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of NSMT for his help in preparing the manuscript of this paper. We are also grateful to Dr. Martin BAEHR of ZSM for using the collection in ZSM and to Dr. K.-E. HÜDEPOHL to use his collection.

Ziglipton huedepohli sp. nov.

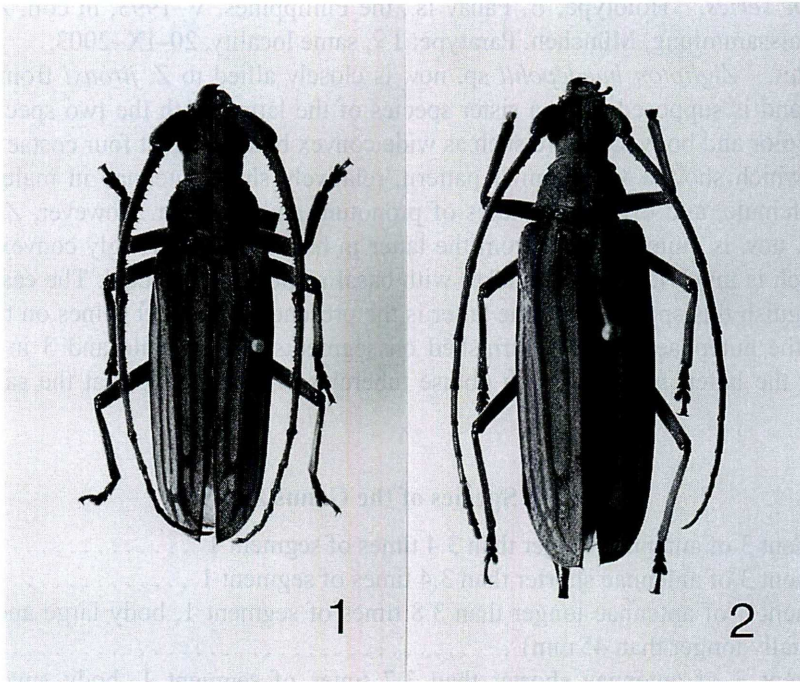
(Figs. 1, 2)

Male. Integument reddish brown and looking grayish brown due to short pubescence covering the most part of dorsal side. Joint parts of antennal segments and joints between femora and tibiae dark-colored.

Head about 1.3 times as long as wide, parallel-sided, finely pubescent throughout, frons concave at middle and sparsely granulated, vertex furnished with sparse granules only around eyes; mandibles short, furnished with an obtuse external dent at about apical third, covered with granules on basal half of the external side; jugular process blunt; antennal tubercles large but not strongly raised. Antennae slightly longer than body; segment 1 robust, reverse conically thin at base and widened apicad, covered with small granules, a little longer than a half of head, segments 1–5 covered with thin pubescence and 2–5 furnished with long hairs on the underside, segment 3 about 3.1 times as long as segment 1, rather roughly granulated and furnished on the inside with many, acute and irregular-sized conical spines which are about a third of the diameter of antennal shaft in length, covered with thin pubescence, segment 4 narrower than segment 3, about 0.55 times long, furnished with smaller spines and in other points looking very similar to segment 3, segment 5 about as long as segment 1, furnished with irregular-sized small and obtuse spines on the inside, segments 6–8 thickened at each apex and furnished with granules here and there, segments 6–10 gradually decreasing in length, each with a triangular process at apico-internal end and each next segment attached close to the apex of the process, segment 11 as long as segment 9, segments 6–11 covered with thin pubescence which becomes thinner apicad.

Pronotum convex, PL/PW 0.64, PA/PW 0.66, lateral line widest at base, constricted just after base, then roundly divergent and widest again at basal two-fifths, after the widest point roundly and irregularly narrowed to apex, basal angle not strongly but distinctly projected, apical margin roundly expanded forwards at middle and lateral angle not projected at all, covered with pubescence and granules throughout except at the middle part of posterior half where granules are almost absent and pubescence is thick. Scutellum linguiform, thickly covered with pubescence except on the basal half of median line which is almost glabrous.

Elytra wide, EL/EW 2.47, covered with gray pubescence except for sutural margin and two internal costae, and also with granules on two costae and around shoulders and apices; each elytron furnished with four costae, first strongly raised, glabrous, starting from humeri, disappearing around apical fifth of elytron and just before disappearing, connected with the second by a broad branch; second stronger than the first, glabrous, starting from humeri, meeting the first and then meeting the third and the fourth at about apical eighth and disappearing just before the end; third very weakly raised, thinly pubescent, starting just before the half, becoming very thin and scarcely meeting the second; fourth more prominent than the third and thinly pubescent for the most part, starting from humeral angle, disappearing closely before the end and just



Figs. 1–2. *Ziglipton huedipohli* sp. nov.; 1, holotype ♂, from Panay Is., the Philippines; 2, paratype ♀, same locality.

before disappearing, connected with the second by a broad branch; lateral margin clearly hemmed throughout, furnished with a small sutural process.

Ventral surface clothed with thin pubescence for the most part; gula covered with granules; abdominal sternites sparsely punctured and haired for the most part, having slender and shiny band along each apical margin of segments 1–4.

Legs smooth and slender, thinly pubescent throughout, each claw shorter than combined length of three basal segments.

Body length: 41.8 mm.

Female. Similar to male in general appearance. Head smaller, eyes relatively larger than in male. Antennae more slender, about 0.93 times as long as body, not furnished with longer hairs on the underside of segments 2–5, sparsely granulated on segments 1–5, furnished with small spines on the inner side of segment 3 which become smaller and sparser apicad, segments 5–11 depressed, apico-external angle of segments 6–10 triangularly projected and next segment attached close to inner angle. Pronotum narrower than in male, lateral line widest at base, irregularly sinuate and rather straightly convergent apicad, constricted just before apical end and having distinct angles at apical corner.

Body length without ovipositor: 35.6 mm.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Panay Is., the Philippines, V-1993, in coll. Zoologische Staatssammlung, München. Paratype: 1 ♀, same locality, 20-IX-2003.

Notes. *Ziglipton huedepohli* sp. nov. is closely allied to *Z. jirouxi* from Sabah, Borneo and is supposed to be a sister species of the latter. Both the two species have similar color and body structure such as wide convex body, distinct four costae on each elytron which show a very similar pattern, relatively short antennae in male though long in female, and distinct granules of pronotum and shoulder. However, *Z. huedepohli* sp. nov. is quite different from the latter in having more strongly convex pronotum which is much longer and thicker with basal angle less projected. The easiest key to distinguish this species from the latter is the presence of distinct spines on the inner side of the antennae which is furnished on segments 3-5 in male and 3 in female, while in the latter, furnished with obtuse tubercles or quite smooth at the same portions.

Key to the Species of the Genus *Ziglipton*

1. Segment 3 of antennae longer than 3.4 times of segment 1 2.
— Segment 3 of antennae shorter than 3.4 times of segment 1 5.
2. Segment 3 of antennae longer than 3.8 times of segment 1, body large and robust (usually longer than 45 mm) 3.
— Segment 3 of antennae shorter than 3.7 times of segment 1, body smaller and slenderer (usually shorter than 40 mm) 4.
3. Elytra covered with distinct stripes, third and fourth costae strongly raised; (Mindanao, Panay, Luzon) *Z. lumawigi*.
— Elytra uniformly covered with grayish brown pubescence, third and fourth costae not raised or absent; (Luzon, Negros) *Z. sanchezi*.
4. Elytra mottled in apical two-thirds; (Luzon) *Z. marieae*.
— Elytra uniformly pubescent; (Palawan) *Z. drumonti*.
5. Antennae with distinct spines on inner side of segment 3, basal angles of pronotum not strongly projected; (Panay) *Z. huedepohli* sp. nov.
— Antennae without spines on inner side of segment 3, basal angles of pronotum strongly projected; (Sabah, East Malaysia) *Z. jirouxi*.

要 約

小宮次郎・A. DRUMONT: *Ziglipton* 属 1 新種の記載および同属の検索表。—— Panay 島産標本 1♂, 1♀をもとに, 新種 *Ziglipton huedepohli* sp. nov. を記載する。マレーシア, サバ州産の *Z. jirouxi* によく似ているが, 体に厚みがあり, 前胸背板基部の突出が小さく, 触角第3節の内側に多くの小さい棘があるため, 容易に区別できる。本種を含めて6種となる *Ziglipton* 属の検索表を附す。

References

- HÜDEPOHL, K. E., 1987. The longicorn beetles of the Philippines (Cerambycidae, Prioninae). *Ent. Arb. Mus. Frey*, **35/36**: 117–135, 6 pls.
- KOMIYA, Z., 2003. Description of a new genus close to *Baralipon* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae). *Elytra, Tokyo*, **31**: 307–320.

Elytra, Tokyo, **32** (1): 199–200, May 31, 2004

New Host Records of Cerambycid Beetles (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Okinawa Prefecture, Part 2

Hiroshi MAKIHARA

Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute (FFPRI),
Incorporated Administrative Agency,
1 Matsunosato, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305–8687 Japan

This is the second part of the new host records of cerambycid beetles from Okinawa Prefecture. This part contains records of 15 species belonging to the subfamily Lamiinae. The collecting and breeding condition are the same as those of the previous report.

1. *Mesosa yonaguni subkonoi* BREUNING
Specimens examined. 4♀♀, Tomino, Ishigaki Is., *Hibiscus tiliaceus* L. (Malvaceae), 5–III–2003 coll., 6–V~3–VI–2003 emer.; 1♂, Mt. Fukai-Omotodake, Ishigaki Is., *Ficus pumila* L. (Moraceae), 4–III–2003 coll., 6–V~10–VI–2003 emer.
2. *Mesosa kono okinawana* HAYASHI
Specimen examined. 1♀, Mt. Nishimedake, Okinawa Is., *Diospyros morrisiana*, 28–II–2003 coll., 19–VI–2003 emer.
3. *Sybra oshimana* BREUNING
Specimens examined. 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Tamagusuku, Okinawa Is., *Ampelopsis glandulosa* (WALL.) MOMIY. var. *hencei* PLANCH. (Vitaceae), 28–II–2003 coll., 15–IV–2003 emer.
4. *Sybra mimogeminata* BREUNING et OHBAYASHI
Specimens examined. 1♂, Tomino, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, 5–III–2003 coll., 8–IV–2003 emer.; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Mt. Fukai-Omotodake, Ishigaki Is., *Machilus japonica* SIEB. et ZUCC., 4–II–2003 coll., 15~29–IV–2003 emer.; 1♂, Mt. Fukai-Omotodake, *Ficus pumila*, 4–III–2003 coll., 6–V–2003 emer.
5. *Ropica caenosa* (MATSUSHITA)
Specimens examined. 1♂, 1♀, Tamagusuku, *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata glabrifolia*, 1–III–2003 coll., 20–V~3–VI–2003 emer.